

NEW YORK HERALD

42 NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.

GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Published in New York, in

the year.

For the year ending

Subscription prices

For the year ending

For the year ending

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stated by the Platt men for leader of the republicans and Sheehan for Speaker for the democrats. Republican Senators are talking of night and day sessions to try to pass the Force bill.

President Harrison gives no intimation of when he will present the Behring Sea correspondence which he said in his message he would soon lay before Congress.

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, who has been furnishing Keely with money to perfect his motor, announces that the funds will be cut off unless certain conditions are adhered to.

General Miles is perfecting his plans to crush the hostile Sioux. A forward movement will be made to-night or to-morrow.

Never Print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.

A STORY IS TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the New York Herald counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized accompanying article. The "ad." was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the Herald office to never insert advertising cuts.—Exchange.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$103,557.34. In the previous year we paid \$87,644,779.11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,598.77. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs \$30,000,000.

NOTICE.—In the Herald of December 28, 1890, an advertisement appeared to the effect that Mr. O'Neill, of No. 329 Sixth avenue, desired a loan of \$250,000 on Sixth avenue front worth five times that amount. We have since learned that this advertisement was a spurious one, not sent by or on behalf of Mr. O'Neill, but by some person who may have supposed that in this way he could do Mr. O'Neill an injury.

Honest Journalism Pays. The figures which are presented herewith need no explanation. Their chief significance lies in the fact that the success of the Herald is not the result of any spasmodic boom or gift enterprise speculation, but of a steady, sure and irresistible growth in popular favor. They prove that honest journalism is the only safe foundation on which to build.

The exhibit for 1890 shows an immense increase, both in advertisements and circulation, over 1889, although the exhibit of 1889 showed a very large increase over 1888.

With every possible appliance for gathering news, with an army of correspondents scattered throughout this country and over the Continent of Europe, with new presses which are miracles of mechanism, the Herald is thoroughly equipped for journalistic work and takes a pardonable pride in calling attention to the following statistics:—

HERALD ADVERTISING. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF ADVERTISING.

Columns.	Columns.
1889 over 1888.....	gain 1,295
1890 over 1889.....	gain 1,534
Total gain, two years.....	2,829

The gain is distributed as follows:—

Columns.	Columns.
1889 over 1888.....	gain 1,295
1890 over 1889.....	gain 1,534
Total.....	2,829

Under the following classifications:—

Columns.	Columns.
1889 over 1888.....	gain 1,295
1890 over 1889.....	gain 1,534
Total.....	2,829

HERALD CIRCULATION. The increase in the Herald circulation is equally satisfactory, as is shown by the following figures for the last week in December, 1890 (ending Saturday, December 27), compared with the same week in 1889—viz:—

Copies.	Copies.
Sunday, December 21.....	increase 24,000
Monday, December 22.....	increase 24,000
Tuesday, December 23.....	increase 24,000
Wednesday, December 24.....	increase 24,000
Thursday, December 25.....	increase 24,000
Friday, December 26.....	increase 24,000
Saturday, December 27.....	increase 24,000
Total increase (one week).....	86,800

binding must give "the subject matter of the sale, the terms, and the names or a description of the parties."

Something of a Blaze. The experts called it "a wild fire." It was an insistent, aggressive, furious, cantankerous and malicious sort of fire. It was one of your sly, secretive fires; began in a dark corner, didn't make itself known until it had gathered headway, and then thrust its head out of a window as though to say, "Here I am, and what are you going to do about it?"

Matters looked pretty serious at one time. The gentle breeze of the early evening gave way to a blustering, roystering nor'wester, and, joining forces with the flames, threatened to make havoc with the whole district. Burning brands as big as your hand leaped into the air and were carried to neighboring houses and hotels, where they began to get into some rather fine work. Thousands of people filled the streets and were agitated at the prospect of a hyge conflagration.

The fire laddies, however, took in the situation at a glance. It was no boys' play, and they started in for a tough fight and a victory. Water began to tumble in cataclysms. The fire fiend was drenched, and began to snuffle, snort and send up enormous clouds of black smoke. It was the first sign of surrender, and a cheer went up from the throng. Then more water fell, as though clouds were being squeezed like sponges, and still more, until cracks and crannies in which the fire had hidden itself were soaked. The roof of the theatre soon after caved in, and so did the flames.

The "boys" were too much for the blaze, and it went out with a sputter and howl of disappointment. Half a million of property was destroyed, but since no lives were lost we can't grumble. Hermann's will be open in a day or two; Miner says he will rebuild at once; the insurance companies must put their hands in their pockets; the stars came out, and when the sun rose he looked on the ruins, winked at New York, remarked "Quite a circus!" and started on his regular jog trot for San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean.

The Tilden Will Case. The announcement that the Tilden executors have just filed a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals is a striking reminder of the law's notorious delay and uncertainty in will cases.

Mr. Tilden died August 4, 1886, leaving a will bequeathing the bulk of his wealth, estimated at five million dollars, to public uses. He was a business man of sagacity and a lawyer of experience. He was doubtless familiar with the flagrant abuses of will litigation, and realized the importance of the greatest care in the preparation of such documents. Besides his own legal experience he had the assistance of the ablest counsel. His desire to make a will that could not be broken is shown by the provision disinheriting any legatee who should contest his will.

It would seem that a document drawn under these circumstances would escape the too common fate of millionaires' wills. But Mr. Tilden had not been in his grave long when contestants appeared and insisted that his vast estate should be distributed according to their will, not his. The issue thus raised is one of deep concern to the people of this city, since on its determination depends the question whether five million dollars shall be devoted to public or private uses.

That issue might and should have been decided within six months or, at most, a year after the testator's death. But the case has already been in the courts nearly five years, and the beginning of the end is not yet in view. It is simply incredible to the law and its administration that such uncertainty and delay should be possible.

"I Won't Do It," Said Harrison. Senator Farwell seems to be a very poor sort of creature, awkward as a horse on skates and unhappy as the wretch who has just reached purgatory.

As an illuminated example of the disgruntled politician he should be snugly bestowed in some dime museum. He is tearing mad at the President, and this, in his own language, is what occurred at a recent interview:—

"A very important election is to occur twelve days hence in Chicago. The democratic Collector of Internal Revenue is a candidate on the democratic ticket (his name was afterward withdrawn); he has one hundred employees under him, and that office will be used for the election of the democratic ticket. I therefore ask you to remove this officer now, so that we can have the benefit of his removal in the approaching election." He replied in an offensive tone:—"I won't do it."

Excuse us if in our rather effervescent approval we remark, Bully for Mr. Harrison! It is a good thing for a President to be President. He does well to snub these puffy counsellors once in awhile and say plainly, "I won't do it."

Senator Farwell had the audacity to advise Mr. Harrison to do a very dirty piece of work. He thought the republicans couldn't win the election by fair play, would lose on the merits of the case, and so suggested that the democratic collector should be fired and the one hundred employees bulldozed into voting for the republican candidate. It was a shrewd trick, but a very nasty trick, and shows that the Senator should have an "ex" in front of his title at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Harrison will lose nothing by the stern rebuke he administered, and if he will say "I won't do it" a little more frequently we shall like him all the better.

"Kid" Jennings voiced the opinion of all the youngsters yesterday when he tried on his pea-jacket, found that it fitted like a glove, and made a dive through the door crying, "I tell you, dis jus' comes in good."

What Is a Common Scold? This question is answered by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

It seems that that Commonwealth has a criminal statute against characters of this sort and that a woman was recently convicted under it. On the trial the prosecution proved that "she not only scolded one person at one time, but that she did to several persons on several occasions." The jury were charged that if they believed this evidence they must find her "guilty of being a common nuisance to the neighborhood in which she resides."

of a common scold and gives the following definition:—"A woman does not necessarily become a common scold by scolding several persons on several occasions. It is the habit of scolding, resulting in a public nuisance, which is criminal."

The conviction was accordingly set aside.

Our Indians.

This Indian question is intensely interesting and pathetic. There is also an element of tragedy in it from which we recoil.

We have about a quarter of a million of red men on our territory. Their ancestors were originally the possessors of the rich lands which we now occupy. We have multiplied and they have decreased. Only a remnant remains, and we have apportioned to them large areas in different parts of the country—north of Texas, in Dakota, Arizona, Montana and Washington—and told them to stay there and behave themselves.

But there is no game in the forests; they can't live wholly on fish, and it seems impossible for them to adopt our customs, dress and mode of life. They are restless and uneasy; chafe at the fate which slowly exterminates them; dream of the old days when they were the proud owners of everything and the white man was an unwelcome intruder, and indulge the hope that the Great Spirit will some time restore them to their rights.

We are a young, vigorous and aggressive people. The continent is none too large for our purposes, and the red man has only a few more years to live. He hasn't kept up with the procession; by little and little he is dropping out and dying on the road side. He can't understand the situation, and once in a while puts on war paint, sharpens his tomahawk and fiercely resists the inevitable.

He presents a very curious spectacle, belongs to the past, but lingers a kind of ghostly presence, reminding us of the days not so long ago when we ourselves were a slender minority and he was in the controlling majority.

What a pity that when he meets the multitude in the happy hunting grounds he can't report that we have treated him fairly and kept our promises.

If he tells the truth he will say:—"The white man made treaties and broke them. He has lied to me and starved me. When I rebelled he shot me, and here I am. Our Indian record is wholly brutal and shameful."

We TALK A GREAT DEAL about protection nowadays, but it is mostly bluff and buncombe. The genuine article is not known to this generation of Americans.

What is called protection is simply an attempt on the part of capitalists to get the legislative right to charge higher prices and make larger profits.

That Is It, Exactly.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, in describing "the first rate man," says:—

His mental operations must be aggressive, rapid, many-sided and far-reaching. What he knows he must know exactly. His reasonings must be logical and sure and his conclusions wise and true.

There are two things to which we desire to call attention:—

First, the man whose portrait is given in this pen and ink sketch is precisely the kind of person we should like to see in the Senate. At this critical juncture we need some one to represent us in the Upper House who understands our business interests, has a thorough acquaintance with the questions of labor and capital, can be aggressive when occasion requires, and as quick to repel an attack as he would be courteous to an apology.

Second, Mr. Dana will pardon us if we add that he has admirably described "the first rate man" for the Senatorship, and that he is himself the happy possessor of the qualities requisite for that position.

GRANDPA HOAN made this remark in dulcet tones the other day:—

No party will succeed or should succeed by inquiring what is the opinion of a majority of the voters and then seeking to conform itself to that opinion, whether it be right or wrong.

The elder Vanderbilt had the same opinion of the public, but he expressed it a great deal more tersely.

The Grand Ball.

The Charity Ball! Got your tickets at once or get "left"—these are the two horns of the dilemma.

By the way, no seats are to be sold this year. There will be two rows of seats around the entire floor, and the whole space above the boxes will be free.

It is to be a grand occasion. Fashion and beauty will be there decked in such gorgeous array that Solomon in all his glory would seem little better than a New York newsboy with his spandy pea-jacket on.

low necked remarks, cut bias, with passe-montreie trimmings, gathered up the skirts of his ulster and vanished.

THE SILENCE which Speaker Reed maintains just now is so profound that you could hear a pin drop, or even a gundrop.

When You See a frozen codfish climb a greased pole, then and then only will Beatie get the streets of New York clean.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD WEATHER FORECASTS.—The cold anticyclones overlying this section will probably drift slowly to the southeastward to-day, followed by a rise of temperature, with some cloudiness. With the approach to the lakes of a slight depression now in Manitoba temperature fell in the United States yesterday; the chief minimum reported was 6 degrees Fahr., at Moorhead, Minn., the chief maximum 66, at Rio Grande, Texas. In this city and suburban districts to-day clear to fair weather will probably prevail, with fresh and light northwesterly to northeasterly winds and slightly lower, followed by rising temperature and partial cloudiness. In the Middle States to-day slightly warmer, fair weather will prevail, with light and fresh northerly to easterly winds, followed by cloudiness, and in New England fair weather and northerly to northeasterly winds, with lower, followed by slowly rising temperature. On Monday, in this city and section and in New England, warmer, fair to partly cloudy weather and light northeasterly to easterly winds will probably prevail, and on Tuesday, partly cloudy weather, with no decided changes of temperature. Fogs are likely to occur on the Long Island, New Jersey and New England coasts to-morrow.

THE PIRATE OF THE AISLES.

Full many years have fled since the death of Robin Crusoe, Blackbeard and all his corsairs have vanished from the main. "Most every island ruler has lately ceased to do so, but one pirate of the mainland is fated to remain. He has a winning manner when poor strangers go to church, and he leaves them standing by the door in weary, waiting files; How gleefully and fondly he leaves them in the lurch— For the usher likes to show them he is monarch of the aisles!"

SUNDAY REFLECTIONS.

The true heroes are those, heroic in the trifles of everyday life. Death stills the tongues of a man's detractors, but it seldom changes their convictions. When summoned to the bar of final judgment no pleas of "not guilty" will be allowed. Every good deed is a ticket on the lottery of heaven and every holder will be present at the drawing.

The good who die young have a great deal to be thankful for. Most men think they could succeed better in what they like to do than in what they have to do. He who refuses to fight and holds his temper rarely fails to defend himself when attacked.

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]

Such easy money as we had one year ago is, however, scarcely possible in the present condition of the foreign markets. As the refunding of the French loan is now impending it is expected that the Bank of France will want the three and a half millions it loaned to the Bank of England when the latter, six weeks ago, undertook to pull the Barings through their difficulties. And the pessimists moreover point to the still unsettled condition of affairs in the Argentine and the monetary embarrassments of Germany as evidence that there will be an active demand for money abroad for some time to come. On the other hand, it is difficult to overestimate the domestic resources of the French people and in any event the money borrowed by the Bank of England will not be due until the middle of February. Meanwhile the reserves of the Bank of England are always strengthened at this season by a return flow of currency from the provinces, just as it comes back to New York from the South and West about this time. Thus it may happen that the croakers will be disappointed who profess to look for an advance in the bank rate on Thursday next.

At home the situation continues to become more reassuring from day to day. Save for the Little Wizzard's attempt to ignore the Union Pacific's contract with the two other roads for the use of the Omaha Bridge there would seem to be no obstacle in the way of a "harmonious" organization of the new association of presidents and directors at the meeting called for that purpose on Thursday next. The "Wizzard's" attitude in the matter leads some people to question the sincerity of his efforts to promote the new association, but his interests in railway properties are so large that it would seem that self-interest must prompt his labors in that direction. Meetings of minor importance have also been called with a view to prevent the cutting of rates which has been notoriously going on. If the measures now being taken prove only reasonably successful it may be that the lighter tonnage which so many expect will fall to the railroads during the next few months will be offset by the higher rates attained, and then the time is not so far off when the chances of the next crops will begin to appear as a speculative factor.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange during the five business days of the past week aggregated 860,000 shares. Of this amount 560,138 shares represented the trade in twelve stocks, leaving 299,862 shares as the total sales of the other 123 properties in which there were dealings. The following table gives the number of shares sold and the net changes in the twelve most active securities:—

Shares	Net Change
St. Paul.....	102,062 Adv. 6 3/4
Union Pacific.....	74,930 Adv. 3 1/2
Louisville and Nashville.....	65,550 Adv. 2 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	55,010 Adv. 1 1/2
Reading.....	53,708 Adv. 2 1/2
Rock Island.....	36,300 Adv. 1 1/2
Sugar trust receipts.....	31,845 Adv. 2 1/2
Northern Pacific preferred.....	31,345 Adv. 4 1/2
Lake Shore.....	29,585 Adv. 2 1/2
Chicago and North Western.....	28,585 Adv. 2 1/2
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	16,400 Adv. 2 1/2
Total.....	860,138

A FREE COINAGE TEST CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1891.—To-day Judge Harley R. Morse and George C. Merriek, of Denver, Col., called at the United States Mint in this city with a brick of silver weighing 514.8 ounces fine, and presented it to the weighing clerk and demanded that it be coined into money for them. Upon their demand being refused they waited upon Colonel Boshyshell, superintendent of the Mint, and made the same demand verbally of him. Colonel Boshyshell refused to accept the brick of silver coins and Messrs. Morse and Merriek then presented him with a formal demand in writing. After receiving Colonel Boshyshell's written refusal to receive their brick of silver coins the two gentlemen went to the United States court and there presented their brick in a piece of paper and departed.

In speaking of the ground upon which he based his claim for free coinage Mr. Merriek said:—"We will carry this case to the Supreme Court of the United States. We say that it is the constitutional right of an American citizen to bring his gold or silver bullion to any United States mint and to receive therefor coin of lawful weight and fineness for his use and benefit, based upon the coinage value of the metal deposited."

GERMANY SEIZES ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 3, 1891.—The schooner W. F. Beebe arrived yesterday from the Marshall Islands, bringing intelligence confirming the rumor that the German government had taken possession of the islands. The schooner reports that the chiefs were compelled to sign a petition requesting Germany to establish a protectorate over the group.

One chief, however, who declared himself in favor of allegiance only to the United States, refused to sign the petition which has been forwarded to Berlin. A German cruiser is stationed at Joliet, and the German agent has been ordered to the islands and will be required to pay a tax in Cope.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

"My milkman refuses to have his boy baptized." "What is his objection?" "He says he understands the boy would have to renounce the pumps and vannies of this wicked world, which would ruin his business."

A NUISANCE.

St. Peter.—Who is that young man you were quarrelling with, Methuselah?

Old "Un"—Oh, one of those confounded Oldest Inhabitants!

Senator George F. Hoar arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening from his home in Massachusetts, and will start this morning for Washington.

ARKING TOO MUCH.

"My milkman refuses to have his boy baptized." "What is his objection?" "He says he understands the boy would have to renounce the pumps and vannies of this wicked world, which would ruin his business."

A NUISANCE.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE

ENCOURAGES WALL STREET.

The New Year's Settlements Have Been

Safely Effected Without Much Flurry

in the Money Market.

AN INCREASING DEMAND FOR BONDS.

Evidence That Those Who Were Hoarding

Money Have Grown Weary of This Un-